PART I

Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)

4.1 Minimum Requirements

4.1.1 Application.

ADAAG 4.1.1(1)	General	**If only student athletes have access to a therapeutic whirlpool, does the whirlpool have to be accessible?** [AAC 95-04; Rul: 02/03/95] *Yes. A school's athletic program shall be program accessible and the training and support facilities and equipment shall be accessible complying with the ADAAG.*
ADAAG 4.1.1(3)	Employee Work Areas	**(1) Are workspaces not open to the public required to be accessible? (2) Are common use spaces, work areas, individual workspaces, and private offices not open to the public required to be on an accessible route?** [AAC 98-06(1); Rul: 01/98] *(1) Common use spaces (including kitchenettes, locker rooms) located within employee work areas shall be designed to be fully accessible and on an accessible route. (2) Individual workspaces and private offices are required to be on an accessible route, and be designed so one can approach, enter, and exit the area. Accessibility within these areas (e.g., maneuvering clearances, racks with shelves) is not required.*
ADAAG 4.1.1(3) 4.1.3(5)	Employee Work Areas	**Is vertical access required to a mezzanine in a one-story building, under the requirement for approach, enter, and exit to an employee area contained within the mezzanine?** [AAC 99-02; Rul: 02/99] *When there is an employee area in a mezzanine contained within a one-story building, the obligation to meet the "approach, enter, and exit" requirement still applies to the door at the top of the stairs but does not trigger the requirement for vertical access. Vertical accessibility may be required when an employee requests this as a "reasonable accommodation" under Title I.*
ADAAG 4.1.1(4)	Temporary Facilities	**Do temporary facilities have to comply?** [AAC 93-13; Rul: 02/03/93 re: UFAS 3.5] [AAC 93-65.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *Temporary buildings and facilities shall be designed and constructed to be accessible. Exceptions to this rule are construction-related structures such as portable bathrooms, scaffolding, bridging, and trailers.*
ADAAG 4.1.1(5)(b)	Pumping Stations	**Is any portion of a pumping station required to be accessible?** [AAC 93-12; Rul: 02/08/93 on UFAS 4.1.4(13)] [AAC 93-64.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94)] *The entrances and toilet facilities shall be designed and constructed to be accessible.*

4.1.2 Accessible Sites and Exterior Facilities: New Construction.

ADAAG 4.1.2(1)	Accessible Route	**Are accessible sidewalks required in additions to new or existing rural subdivisions without sidewalks?** [AAC 92-25; Rul: 10/08/92 re: UFAS 4.1.1(1),(2)] [AAC 93-36-552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *For existing and new rural subdivisions, which contain only residential housing units, accessible sidewalks are not required.*
ADAAG 4.1.2(1)	Accessible Route	**Can a paved fire lane roadway (vehicular way), used only by fire trucks in an emergency, be used as an accessible route?** [AAC 95-29; Rul: 08/95] *No. Vehicular ways shall not be used as accessible routes. If accessible walks (i.e., Fort Street Mall) permit emergency vehicular access, then an accessible route and a means of egress shall be maintained around emergency vehicles while parked on the walk.*
ADAAG 4.1.2(1) 4.3	Accessible Route with Curb Ramps	**Does a sidewalk that is part of an accessible route along a public right-of-way require a minimum three-foot wide accessible route with a maximum 1:50 (2%) cross slope at driveways and curb ramps?** [AAC 98-20; Rul: 09/98] *A sidewalk that is part of an accessible route along a public right-of-way should provide a minimum three-foot wide accessible route with a maximum 1:50 (2%) cross slope at driveways. However, for curb ramps along public rights-of-way, a minimum three-foot wide accessible route with a maximum 1:50 or 2% cross slope is required.*
ADAAG 4.1.2(1)	Accessible Route	**Is a minimum three feet clear width required at the back of driveway ramps within public rights-of-way?** [AAC 96-01; Rul: 02/96] *Public sidewalks considered as accessible routes should provide a minimum clear width of 36 inches with a cross slope not to exceed 1:50 when crossing driveways.*
ADAAG 4.1.2(2)	Accessible Route	**Are accessible routes connecting accessible elements required on a non "program accessible" site when new construction or alteration to existing buildings are undertaken?** [AAC 95-45; Rul: 10/95] *Yes. An accessible route is required to connect accessible buildings, facilities, elements, and spaces on the same site. An accessible route is not required to connect accessible buildings to existing inaccessible buildings, facilities, elements, and spaces on the same site.*
ADAAG 4.1.2.5	Parking Spaces	**Are accessible parking spaces required for street parking?** [AAC 92-13; Rul: 10/14/92 re: UFAS 4.1.1(5)(a)] [AAC 93-28.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *Open street parking, which is not reserved or designated for a particular business, building, or facility, shall not be required to be accessible, unless said street parking serves a building or facility subject to HRS 103-50. Under those conditions, two percent (2%) of the total spaces, with a minimum of one accessible space, must be provided.*

ADAAG 4.1.2(5)(c)	Passenger Loading Zones	**Does an existing passenger-loading zone have to be made accessible when a new building is constructed for the facility?** [AAC 94-06(a); Rul: 04/06/94] *Yes. If no provisions for a new passenger-loading zone are in the plans for the newly constructed building, provisions shall be made to make an existing loading zone comply with ADAAG 4.6.6.*
ADAAG 4.1.2(7)	Building Signage Parking	**For a facility with only one parking stall, is it necessary to design and reserve it only for people with disabilities?** [AAC 92-10; Rul: 08/11/92 re: UFAS 4.1.1(5)(a)] [AAC 93-25.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *When there is one public parking stall for a building or facility subject to HRS §103-50, said parking stall shall be designed accessible but not reserved for the sole use of people with disabilities.*
ADAAG 4.1.2(7) 4.6.4	Building Signage Parking	**Can an accessible parking sign serve more than one accessible parking stall?** [AAC 93-06; Rul: 02/05/93 re: UFAS 4.1.1(7)] [AAC 93-58.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *An accessible parking stall shall be indicated by an individual sign, which complies with the applicable requirements. One parking sign may not serve multiple accessible stalls.*
ADAAG 4.1.2(7)(c) 4.30.5	Building Signage Accessible entrances	**Clarification re: the International Symbol of Accessibility at entrances. 1) In buildings which have several rooms or spaces which do not connect internally, but which are accessed through individual entrances located on open air, exterior exit balconies, such as school classroom buildings or strip shopping centers with second level offices, does each accessible individual entrance require an International Symbol of Accessibility (ISA)? 2) In buildings which have different occupants located in rooms or groups of rooms which do not connect internally, but which are accessed through individual entrances located along interior corridors, such as different state agencies in the same office building, does each accessible individual entrance require the ISA?** [AAC 93-11; Rul: 02/08/93 re: UFAS 4.1.2.7(c)] [AAC 93-63.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *The International Symbol for Accessibility (ISA) shall be placed at entrances when not all are accessible. Inaccessible entrances shall have directional signage to indicate the route to the nearest accessible entrance.*
ADAAG 4.1.2(7)(d)	Building Signage ISA Symbols at Restrooms	**Where shall the International Symbol of Accessibility be provided for "accessible toilet and bathing facilities," at the entry door into the accessible toilet or bathroom door, at the accessible stall, or both?** [AAC 93-10; Rul: 02/08/93] [AAC 93-62.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *The International Symbol of Accessibility shall be placed at the entry door into a toilet or bathroom.*

4.1.3 Accessible Buildings: New Construction.

ADAAG 4.1.3(1)	Accessible Route	**Are storage rooms required to be accessible?** [AAC 93-08; Rul: 02/05/93 re: UFAS 4.1.4(11)(12)] [AAC 93-60.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *Accessibility to storage rooms shall be limited to accessible route(s), door widths, hardware, and maneuvering clearances.*

ADAAG 4.1.3(1)	Accessible Route	**Does new construction require alterations to existing support buildings to make them accessible if it is a non-program accessible facility?** [AAC 95-46; Rul: 10/95] *No. New construction and alteration work does not trigger alteration work of other existing inaccessible buildings and facilities to comply with 4.1. Alterations to inaccessible existing buildings and facilities shall comply with 4.1.*
ADAAG 4.1.3(1)	Accessible Route	**Can a project defer installation of a platform lift to a storage mezzanine until the need arises or funds are made available?** [AAC 94-23; Rul: 01/19/95] *No. All areas of newly constructed buildings or facilities and altered portions of existing buildings or facilities shall comply with the ADAAG at the time of project completion. Deferring installation or construction of accessibility elements is not permitted unless otherwise allowed by the guidelines.*
ADAAG 4.1.3(4)	Interior and Exterior Stairs	**If a ramp is provided as part of an alteration to a raised dining area, do other entry points to that area have to comply with ADAAG?** [AAC 96-14; Rul Eff: 07/96] *No. If access to a raised dining area is provided by a ramp, elevator, or other accessible means of vertical access, other interior stairs connecting the levels are not required to comply with 4.9 (Stairs).*
ADAAG 4.1.3(5)	Passenger Elevator Exception	**Is an elevator required in a correctional building if all of the accessible housing cells and common use areas are located at the accessible ground floor of the building?** [AAC 97-01; Rul Eff: 03/97] *No. A building used for sleeping accommodations may be classified as housing when not a transient lodging or medical care facility. Housing shall comply with the Residential Housing Accessibility Guidelines (RHAG). Under RHAG 13.2.1(1), elevators are not required when all accessible housing units and one of each type of common areas and amenity are available and located on the accessible ground level.*
ADAAG 4.1.3(5)	Passenger Elevator Exception	**The elevator exemption is not allowed in public buildings. Can a ramp be used in lieu of an elevator?** [AAC 96-07; Rul Eff: 04/96] *Yes. An accessible ramp complying with 4.8 (Ramps) may be used in lieu of an elevator.*
ADAAG 4.1.3(5)	Passenger Elevator Exception	**Is it required to install an elevator to allow access to a storage loft in a single story building?** [AAC 94-17; Rul: 11/30/94] *No. Elevators are not required to non-occupiable spaces in single story buildings or facilities.*
ADAAG 4.1.3(11)	Toilet Facilities	**Are common use showers required to be accessible if accessible showers are provided in accessible rooms?** [AAC 98-14; Rul: 06/98] *Yes. If common use bathrooms or shower facilities are provided, then these common use bathrooms and shower facilities must be designed and constructed to be accessible.*

ADAAG 4.1.3(11)	Toilet Facilities	**If there are two toilet rooms serving a common area, are both required to be accessible?** [AAC 96-12; Rul: 07/96] *Yes. Where two toilet rooms serve a common area, each toilet room shall comply with 4.22.*
ADAAG 4.1.3(11)	Toilet Facilities	**If there are two toilet rooms serving a specific space, are both required to be accessible?** [AAC 96-24; Rul: 11/96] *No. Where toilet rooms serve a specific space (i.e., a private toilet room for the occupant of a private office), each toilet room shall be adaptable.*
ADAAG 4.1.3(16)	Building Signage	**Are both room numbers and room names required to be raised and brailled?** [AAC 95-07; Rul: 03/03/95, Eff: 04/15/95; Re-stated in Rul Eff: 06/99] *Yes. Room numbers designate permanent rooms and spaces while room names provide information about the functional space. Therefore both room numbers and room names shall be raised with Grade II Braille.*
ADAAG 4.1.3(16)(a)	Building Signage	**Does an emergency fire exit sign located over a door considered permanent signage that identifies rooms and spaces? If so, would it require an equivalent tactile sign mounted adjacent to the latch side of the door?** [AAC 93-03; Rul: 01/23/93 re: UFAS 4.1.2(15)] [AAC 93-55.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *Emergency fire exit signs designates a permanent space. Permanent signage shall be provided and shall comply with the applicable sections of ADAAG 4.30.*

4.1.5 Accessible Buildings: Additions.

ADAAG 4.1.5	Passenger Loading Zone	**Does constructing a new room addition require altering an existing passenger loading zone?** [AAC 96-18 (a); Rul: 07/96] *No. Construction of a new addition to an existing building or facility does not trigger alterations to an existing passenger loading zone. When the existing passenger loading zone is altered, then the zone shall comply with 4.6.6*
ADAAG 4.1.5	Accessible Route	**Does constructing a new room addition require accessible routes to public transportation stops, accessible parking spaces, passenger loading zones and public streets, or sidewalks and to other accessible building entrances?** [AAC 96-18 (b); Rul: 07/96] *Yes. Construction of a new addition to an existing building or facility shall comply with the applicable provisions of 4.1.2, Accessible Sites and Exterior Facilities: New Construction.*
ADAAG 4.1.5	Accessible Route Controls and Operating Mechanisms	**Does constructing a new room addition require altering existing toilet facilities if addition does not include accessible toilet facilities?** [AAC 96-18 (c); Rul: 07/96] *Yes. Construction of a new addition to an existing building or facility shall comply with 4.1.6(2) path of travel requirements when the addition contains, affects or could affect the usability of an area containing a primary function.*
ADAAG 4.1.5	Accessible Route Alarms	**Does constructing a new room addition require altering existing fire alarm if alterations are made to the system?** [AAC 96-18(d); Rul: 07/96] *Yes. Construction of a new addition to an existing building or facility shall comply with the applicable provisions of 4.1.3(14) when altering the existing fire alarm system.*

4.1.6 Accessible Buildings: Alterations.

ADAAG 4.1.6(1)	General	**Design specification concerns addressing alterations.** **1) How shall there be a determination as to when the substantial alteration requirement is, in fact, triggered, and compliance with this section is required?** **2) If the AAC does render such a decision, will it provide appropriate forms for the user agency to certify substantial alterations?** [AAC 93-02; Rul: 05/17/93 re: UFAS 4.1.6(3)(d)] [AAC 93-54.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *The Department of the Attorney General and the AAC believes that a certification form for the alteration of a given State or county building could be regarded as an accessibility waiver. Although the AAC does have the authority to issue variances to HRS 103-50, it is not within the purview to issue any certification forms or accessibility waivers.*
ADAAG 4.1.6(1)(c)	General	**Does the wording "considered together" imply that all or the majority of the elements within a space are being altered?** [AAC 96-03; Rul Eff: 04/96] *The phrase "considered together" may be interpreted as "the majority." This section may be paraphrased as "If alterations to the majority of single elements amount to an alteration of a room or space in a building or facility, the entire room or space shall comply with 4.1.6."*
ADAAG 4.1.6(3)(d)(ii)	Doors	**Do "ramp thresholds" provide an accessible solution where existing floors are offset more than 3/4-inch?** [AAC 99-09; Rul: 08/99] *Alteration of door thresholds exceeding the 3/4-inch allowed maximum height shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis, with the option to use the "technical infeasibility" exception.*
ADAAG 4.1.6(3)(f)	Platform Lifts	**Can access to a performing area in an existing cafetorium/multi-purpose room be provided by a portable lift, that attaches to a wheelchair and requires an assistant to travel up and down stairs, in lieu of a permanent platform lift?** [AAC 95-27; Rul: 07/95] *No. An accessible portable platform lift shall comply with 4.11. Features shall include, but not be limited to, a platform for users requiring mobility aids, controls within appropriate reach ranges, and allows unassisted entry, operation, and exit from the lift.*

4.3 Accessible Route.

ADAAG 4.3.1	General	**Are exterior garden paths which allows the general public to walk through, with or without benches, tables, etc., be considered part of an accessible route?** [AAC 92-46; Rul: 02/03/93 re: UFAS 4.3.2(1)] [AAC 93-51.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *Exterior gardens for the use of the general public fall under the definition of "space," and must contain accessible routes and elements. Exterior garden paths must be accessible. If a garden has multiple routes, all routes must be accessible, so as to provide users with the same sights and features.*

ADAAG 4.3.2	Location	**Path of Travel distance concerns:** **(a) What is the maximum distance practicable for a path of travel, that may include ramps, for the circulation path to coincide with the path used by others?** **(b) When a path of travel is located exterior to a building, is there a certain distance when that path of travel should be covered?** [AAC 95-37; Rul: 09/95] *(a) There is no maximum distance for a path of travel to establish coinciding circulation paths. Path of travel should be minimized to the maximum extent possible. For the path of travel along a ramp to coincide with the circulation path of the general public using a stair, the starting and the ending points of the two paths shall be in close proximity of each other.* *(b) No. The ADAAG does not require for exterior accessible routes to be protected from weather based on path of travel distance.*
ADAAG 4.3.4 4.1.2(2)	Passing Space	**Can a driveway be used as the passing space for public sidewalks?** [AAC 95-48; Rul: 11/95] *Yes. Passing spaces along public sidewalks shall comply with 4.3 and may be provided at public driveways and at public sidewalk intersections (See Illus. 1).*
ADAAG 4.3.7	Slope	**Does 1/4 inch per foot meet the requirements for a 1:50 cross slope?** [AAC 92-28; Rul: 10/14/92 re: UFAS 4.3.7] [AAC 93-39.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *1/4 inch per foot cross slope is acceptable. The actual percent difference (2.00000% vs. 2.08333%) equals 01 inch per foot.*
ADAAG 4.3.11	Areas of Rescue Assistance	**In existing buildings without an approved, supervised, automatic sprinkler system, where alterations are being planned, what are the scoping requirements required under HRS 103-50, for an area of rescue assistance? At what point in an alteration project is the area of rescue assistance required?** [AAC 92-18; Rul: 10/14/92 re: UFAS 4.1.2.7] [AAC 93-32.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *Areas of rescue assistance are not required in an alteration, or buildings, or facilities, which have an automatic fully supervised sprinkler system. This position concurs with ADAAG section 4.1.3(9) and 4.1.6(1)(g).*
ADAAG 4.3.11	Areas of Rescue Assistance	**Does an open-air exit stairway meet the requirements for an area of rescue assistance?** [AAC 92-19; Rul: 08/11/92 re: UFAS 4.3.10] [AAC 93-33.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *An area of rescue assistance shall be a portion of a stairway landing within an exit enclosure, which is vented to the exterior and complies with the local codes. Essentially, a user of an open-air exit that has an area of rescue assistance would be protected from smoke by virtue of an open-air design. This alternative design provides equal access, and is acceptable under HRS 103-50.*
ADAAG 4.3.11	Areas of Rescue Assistance	**Four systems (A, B, C, and D) have been submitted to the AAC to address the following requirements for an emergency communication system. What are the criteria and what systems are considered acceptable?** [AAC 92-24; Rul: 09/30/92 re: UFAS 4.10.4] [AAC 93-35.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94} *The systems were reviewed to meet the following criteria: 1) Accessible hardware; 2) Speech independent; 3) Raised lettering; 4) Usability by deaf or hard of hearing individuals; 5) Usability by blind or visually impaired individuals; 6) Audio/Visual Status Display. Systems (A), (B), and (C) were acceptable. System (D) does not meet the minimum requirement.*

ADAAG 4.3.11	Areas of Rescue Assistance	**This proposed amendment would allow public schools (grade 12 and under) to provide a flashing light/alarm combination in lieu of a two-way communication system** [AAC 92-35; Rul: 02/03/92] *Denied. There is no information exchange.*
ADAAG 4.3.11.1	Areas of Rescue Assistance	**Can electrical locks be used on doors to areas of rescue assistance?** [AAC 94-01; Rul: 04/06/94] *Yes. The electric strike hardware shall comply with the local Building Code's exit door hardware requirements and shall be part of a Fire Department approved system. This ruling is conditional until a completed system is installed and evaluated for effectiveness and reliability.*

4.4 Protruding Objects.

ADAAG 4.4.2	Head Room	**Can a doorstop encroach into the minimum 80-inch high clear headroom space required for accessible circulation spaces?** [AAC 92-39; Rul: 12/03/92 re: UFAS 4.4.2] [AAC 93-44.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *Yes. If the doorstop does not exceed 3/4 inch. The installation of a 7'-0" door would be preferable, since it would allow for the doorstop and provide the minimum headroom.*

4.6 Parking and Passenger Loading Zones.

ADAAG 4.6.3	Parking Spaces	**When angled parking stalls are designated to be accessible for persons with disabilities. And when backing into a stall is not an option, is an access aisle required on both sides of the parking to ensure that a person with a disability can exit a car from either the driver or passenger side?** [AAC 92-11; Rul: 8/11/92] [AAC 93-26.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/04] *Angled parking stalls are allowed under the following conditions: (1) Two way traffic lots: angled spaces that meet applicable ADAAG requirements. (2) One way traffic lots: angled spaces with aisles on both sides that meet applicable ADAAG requirements.*
ADAAG 4.6.3	Parking Spaces	**Are access aisles required on one side of existing angled parking stalls in two-way traffic lots and on both sides if in one-way traffic lots?** [AAC 95-39; Rul: 09/95] *Alteration of existing angled parking stalls shall provide an access aisle adjacent to the accessible space, regardless of traffic direction (See Illus. 2). Where altered existing angled parking stalls are "front-in" only; access aisles should be provided to serve each side of the stall (See Illus. 3).*
ADAAG 4.6.3	Parking Spaces	**Does HRS 103-50 permit the use of parallel parking stalls where the stall itself is dimensioned according to Section 4.6.3 and the access aisle is the sidewalk or other pedestrian route?** [AAC 92-14; Rul: 08/11/92 re: UFAS 4.6] [AAC 93-29.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *The purpose of the access aisle next to an accessible parking space is to provide a level surface and ample space for a person with a disability to enter or exit a vehicle without the interference of pedestrians or vehicles. ADAAG does not specifically address parallel parking. Projects subject to HRS 103-50 parallel parking stalls shall not be required to be accessible.*

ADAAG 4.6.4	Signage	**(a) Is there a minimum height to set the sign so that it will not be obscured by the van? (b) Is there a maximum height limit for a mounted sign?** [AAC 96-17; Rul: 08/96; amended Rul: 05/99] *The mounting height of the additional "Van-Accessible" sign shall be 80 inches minimum from the bottom edge to the top of the finished surface. Although there is no maximum mounting height for the "Van-Accessible" sign, character height shall comply with 4.30.3 (See Illus. 4).*
ADAAG 4.6.6	Passenger Loading Zones	**Does constructing a new room addition require altering an existing passenger loading zone into compliance?** [AAC 96-18 (a); Rul: 07/96] *No. Construction of a new addition to an existing building or facility does not trigger alterations to an existing passenger loading zone. When the existing passenger-loading zone is altered, then the zone shall comply with 4.6.6.*
ADAAG 4.6.6	Passenger Loading Zones	**For State projects required to be accessible under HRS 103-50, which design for passenger loading zones should be used in new construction and alterations?** [AAC 94-05(a); Rul: 04/06/94] *It is recommended to use configuration "B" considering it has the most accessible features of the three designs submitted (See Illus. 5).*
ADAAG 4.6.6	Passenger Loading Zones	**Does the access aisle have to be level with the vehicle space?** [AAC 94-05(b); Rul: 04/06/94] *Yes. The access aisle shall be level with the vehicular space, for safe transfer, over the entire length and width of the access aisles.*
ADAAG 4.6.6	Passenger Loading Zones	**Are circular passenger loading zones permissible?** [AAC 94-07(b) Rul: 04/06/94] *No. Circular passenger loading zones are not permissible.*
ADAAG 4.6.6	Passenger Loading Zones	**Can the passenger-loading zone be without protection from the weather if the school is located in a very dry windy area?** [AAC 95-05; Rul: 02/03/95] *No. Weather protection is provided to protect passengers against wind, rain, and sun, or combination of conditions.*

4.7 Curb Ramps.

ADAAG 4.7.1	Location	**Evaluate the following curb ramps for accessibility. Which of the following curb ramps are considered accessible?** [AAC 94-10; Rul: 02/17/99] *The curb ramps dimensions indicated in the examples that are deemed "accessible" are requirements (See Illus. 6).*
ADAAG 4.7.1	Location	**Can certain driveway aprons be used as curb ramps?** [AAC 92-06; Rul: 01/01/94 re: UFAS 4.7] [AAC 93-23.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *Driveways, or any parts thereof shall not be used in lieu of curb ramps in projects that are subject to HRS 103-50.*
ADAAG 4.7.1	Location	**Is a 1:16 gutter slope permissible at a curb ramp?** [AAC 92-32; Rul: 12/31/92] *No. In the cases where it is necessary, a variance should be filed.*

ADAAG 4.7.1 4.8.1	Location	**When a parallel curb ramp is being designed, can the adjoining gutter have a maximum slope of 1:16?** [AAC 95-01; Rul: 03/03/95, Eff: 04/15/95] *No. The maximum slope of adjoining gutters to a curb ramp or landing edge at the street shall not exceed 1:20 for a distance of 24 inches (610 mm).*
ADAAG 4.7.1	Location	**Can curb ramps be located within the intersection's curb return area at intersections?** [AAC 95-24; Rul: 07/95] *Yes. Perpendicular curb ramps are permitted within the intersection's curb return area of curbed roadways and shall comply with ADAAG 4.7.*
ADAAG 4.7.2	Slope	**If the transition angle is maintained, can a curb ramp with a slope of 1:14 adjoin a gutter with a slope of 1:16?** [AAC 94-08; Rul: 06/29/94] *No. The slope combination consisting of a 1:14 slope curb ramp with adjoining 1:16 slope gutter would not comply with the ADAAG. The Department of Transportation, Highways Division Standard Plan TE-68 and TE-69 details the construction of a 1:12 max. slope curb ramp adjoining a 1:20 slope gutter. The AAC recommends changing the dimension at the top landing of the curb ramp to read "36 inches (914 mm) minimum" in lieu of "varies."*
ADAAG 4.7.2	Slope	**Can the County Standard Details for gutter grades, remain at 3/4 inch to 12 inch at wheelchair ramps and Standard Detail R-25.** [AAC 92-32; Rul: 12/02/92 re: UFAS 4.7] [AAC 93-41.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *The transition from ramps, to walks, gutters, or streets shall not exceed a 1:20 slope.*
ADAAG 4.7.10	Diagonal Curb Ramps	**Can the minimum clear space at the bottom of diagonal curb ramps be amended from 48 inches to 24 inches?** [AAC 92-37; Rul: 12/02/99 re: UFAS 4.7] [AAC 93-42.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *The minimum clear space at the bottom of diagonal ramps shall be 48 inches.*
ADAAG 4.7.10	Diagonal Curb Ramps (Parallel Type)	**Are parallel curb ramps located at intersection corners with marked crossings required to have a 48' minimum clear space as shown in Fig. 15(c) and (d)?** [AAC 98-22; Rul: 10/98] *Yes. Parallel curb ramps located at intersection corners shall require a 48' minimum clear space within the marked crossing as shown in Fig. 15(c) and (d).*

4.8 Ramps.

ADAAG 4.8.4	Landings	**What are the landing requirement for ramps that share a landing and is equivalent to the Department of Transportation's Type "B" curb ramp?** [AAC 92-38; Rul: 12/02/92 re: UFAS 4.7] [AAC 93-43.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *The landing length at the top and bottom of a ramp run shall be a minimum of 60 inch clear.*
ADAAG 4.8.4(3)	Landings	**When ramps change directions, is there a specific location for the 60-inch by 60-inch (1525-mm by 1525 mm) landing?** [AAC 94-15; Rul: 10/20/94] *No. When ramps change direction at landings, a minimum 60-inch by 60 inch (1525 mm by 1525 mm) square clear space shall be provided within each connecting landing (See Illus. 7).*

ADAAG 4.8.6	Cross Slopes and Surfaces (Helical Type)	**Are helical or circular ramps permitted?** [AAC 92-15; Rul: 08/11/92 re: UFAS 4.8] [AAC 93-30.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *Circular or helical ramps are not permitted. In order for a person to roll down in a circular pattern, the curves must be banked, which exceed a 2% cross slope.*
ADAAG 4.8.6	Cross Slopes and Surfaces (Helical Type)	**If the radius was large enough, can a helical or circular ramp be accessible?** [AAC 94-09; Rul: 07/15/94] *Helical or circular ramps are not accessible. (Reference AAC 93-30.552.) A ramp may have curved edges and be accessible when it complies with all applicable ADAAG requirements. Positive contact between the ramp surface and all points within a 30-inch by 48-inch (762 mm by 1219 mm) parallel plane must be maintained continuously along the path of travel.*

4.9 Stairs.

ADAAG 4.9.4	Handrails	**Would HRS 103-50 permit design where the handrail extension of 12 inches does not extend in a linear fashion at either the top or bottom of the stairs, but instead turns the corner?** [AAC 92-12; Rul: 08/11/92 re: UFAS 4.26] [AAC 93-27.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *No. In new construction subject to HRS 103-50 handrail extensions at the top and bottom of stairs shall extend in a linear fashion.*
ADAAG 4.9.4	Handrails	**Are handrails required at the ends of aisle seating in an assembly area?** [AAC 96-13; Rul: 07/96] *No. Handrails are not required along stairways adjacent to seating in assembly areas (See Illus. 8).*

4.11 Platform Lifts.

ADAAG 4.11.2	Platform Lifts	**Why are portable lifts allowed in State and/or County projects when they are excluded from ASME A17.1?** [AAC 96-11; Rul: 07/96] *Portable platform lifts shall comply with ADAAG 4.2.4, 4.5, 4.27, and applicable sections of ASME A17.1 and limited to be used in conjunction with temporary stages or platforms for the duration of the event. Compliance to ASME A17.1, safety code regulations, shall be determined by the agency with the responsibility for administration and enforcement of the standards.*

4.12 Windows.

ADAAG 4.12 (Reserved)	Vision Panel	**If a window is placed in a door is such a window required to be placed within eye level of a wheelchair user for safe operation of the door under 4.27 or some other UFAS standard? If so, what are the appropriate height requirements?** [AAC 92-27; Rul: 10/14/92 re: UFAS 4.12] [AAC 93-38.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *Door windows, if provided, are required to be placed between 42 inches to 52 inches.*

4.13 Doors.

ADAAG 4.13.1	General Vision Panel	**Clarification of AAC #93-38.552. The range of 42 inches to 52 inches does not identify where these dimensions are measured.** [AAC 96-06; Rul: 03/96] *If doors with a glazed vision panel are provided, then the glazed vision panel shall be 42 inches (1065 mm) maximum above the finish floor to the bottom of the vision panel (See Illus. 9).*
ADAAG 4.13.6	Maneuvering Clearances Exit	**Does the 12-inch maneuvering clearance requirement for doors with both closers and latches apply to exit doors with panic bars provided?** [AAC 99-05; Rul: 03/99] *Yes. For exit doors with panic hardware, closers, and latches, Fig. 25(a) shall apply, requiring a 12 inch (305 mm) minimum wide by 48 inch (1220) minimum deep clear space at the push side, latch side.*
ADAAG 4.13.6	Maneuvering Clearances Alcove	**When is a door to a toilet room located in an alcove?** [AAC 96-08; Rul: 04/96; Rescinded 5/05/99] *RESCINDED. An alcove is defined as a space confined on all or part of three sides. Doors located in alcoves deeper than 15 inches (380 mm) shall comply with 4.13.6 frontal approach clearances. Doors located in alcoves shallower than 15 inches (380 mm) may comply with 4.13.6 side approach clearances (See Illus. 10).*
ADAAG 4.13.6	Maneuvering Clearances Sink	**Can a lavatory or sink, which meets the minimum knee clearance and clear floor space requirements, be mounted within the minimum maneuvering clearances required at a door?** [AAC 94-13; Rul: 10/20/94] *No. Required minimum maneuvering clearances at doors shall be clear of protruding objects, including a lavatory or sink (See Illus. 11).*
ADAAG 4.13.9	Door Hardware	**1) Are keys considered part of "operating devices on accessible doors"?** **2) What devices meet the requirements of this standard?** **3) Is there a distinction between keys, which are used to lock or unlock a latch versus keys, which are the only means of engaging or disengaging a latch?** **4) Can electronic card timing elements limit the following conditions: a) the length of time the latch is disengaged and b) the length of time the door can remain open before a security alarm is engaged?** [AAC 92-45; Rul: 01/28/93 re: UFAS 4.13.9] [AAC 93.50.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *1) Yes, if they are necessary every time to open the door.* *2) As stated in ADAAG 4.13.9, "operating devices on accessible doors shall have a shape that is easy to grasp with one hand and does not require tight grasping, tight pinching, or twisting of the wrist to operate."* *(3) Yes, the latter are part of an operating mechanism if they provide the only means of engaging or disengaging a latch.* *(4) An adjusting timer should be installed.*

4.14 Entrances.

ADAAG 4.14.1	Minimum Number Entrances at Dwelling Units	**When projects have multiple dwellings that fall under the jurisdiction of HRS 103-50 are accessible dwelling units required to be geographically dispersed or can they be clustered? If they can be clustered, under what circumstances would it be acceptable?** [AAC 92-08; Rul 06/07/92 re: UFAS 4.14.11] [AAC 93-24.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *ADAAG does not specifically address the concepts of occupancy classifications or dispersed housing. It is the opinion of the AAC that it is the intent of accessibility law and design standards to prevent segregation and provide equal access to persons with disabilities. Accessible dwelling units shall be dispersed throughout housing projects subject to HRS 103-50.*

4.15 Drinking Fountains and Water Coolers.

ADAAG 4.15.4	Controls	**Can paper cup dispensers, located adjacent to new free standing electric water coolers in a historic building be used in lieu of dual wall mounted drinking fountains?** [AAC 95-12; Rul: 07/95] *No. New drinking fountains required to be accessible by 4.1 shall comply with 4.15.*

4.16 Water Closets.

ADAAG 4.16.5	Flush Controls	**Design specification concerns addressing the flush control on water closets.** **1) In renovation of buildings constructed prior to 1997, would Tank-Type water closets with flush handles on the grab side of the tanks be acceptable as handicapped accessible fixtures?** **2) Would Tank-Top water closets with push-button flush controls centered on the top of the tank be acceptable as accessible fixtures?** [AAC 92-30; Rul: 12/02/92 re: UFAS 4.16.5] [AAC 93-40.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *For buildings or facilities subject to HRS 103-50, flush controls, control handles shall be mounted on the wide side of the toilet areas, regardless of the construction date of the building or facility.*
ADAAG 4.16.6	Dispensers	**Does the 36 inches maximum dimension apply to all accessible toilet paper dispensers?** [AAC 95-20; Rul: 07/95] *Yes. Toilet paper dispensers shall be mounted within 36 inches maximum from the back wall of a toilet stall (See Illus. 12).*

4.17 Toilet Stalls.

ADAAG 4.17.3	Size and Arrangement	**Can a urinal encroach slightly into the 60 x 60 inch floor space for a water closet?** [AAC 96-15; Rul: 07/96] *Yes. If a wall hung urinal encroaches over the required clear floor space of an adjacent water closet, knee and toe clearances at the encroachment shall comply with ADAAG Fig. 31 (See Illus. 13).*
ADAAG 4.17.3	Size and Arrangement	**Is it permissible for toilet stalls to be wider than the 60-inch width measurement provided for toilet stalls in Figs. 30(a) and 30(a-1)?** [AAC 91-03; Rul: 07/01/93 re: UFAS 4.17.3] [AAC 93-21.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *Yes. The AAC hereby restates its position that toilet stalls may be wider than 60 inches as long as all other applicable ADAAG requirements are met.*

4.18 Urinals.

ADAAG 4.18.2 Height

What minimum dimension determines whether a wall-hung urinal is considered having an elongated rim?
[AAC 95-02; Rul: 03/03/95, Eff: 4/15/95]
A urinal with an elongated bowl shall project a minimum of 14 inches (356 mm) from the wall (See Illus. 14).

4.20 Bathtubs.

ADAAG 4.20.4 Grab Bars

Can grab bars, located at the head and foot of a bathtub, be relocated 3 to 4 inches inside the outer edge of the tub to allow the shower curtain to close properly to minimize water splashing out?
[AAC 95-11; Rul: 07/95]
No. Grab bars should not be shortened or moved away from the front of the bathtub because they greatly increase the safety for getting in and out of bathtubs while stepping over the tub rim. The shower curtain may still be pushed away from the side walls due to the configuration of the tub.

4.21 Shower Stalls.

ADAAG 4.21.6 Shower Unit

In an outdoor-unmonitored facility where vandalism is a consideration, can a fixed showerhead in a pre-fabricated unit be mounted higher than 48 inches above the outdoor shower floor?
[AAC 96-23; Rul: 11/96]
No. The shower head of a fixed shower unit shall be mounted at 48 inches above the shower floor when used in lieu of a hand-held shower head in unmonitored facilities where vandalism occurs (See Illus. 15).

4.22 Toilet Rooms.

ADAAG 4.22.2 4.23.2 Doors

Can the entrance door to a single use restroom or bathroom swing into the clear floor space of any fixture since one can still get in, close the door, use the fixtures and exit?
[AAC 94-14; Rul: 11/30/94]
No. All doors to accessible toilet rooms and bathrooms shall not swing into the clear floor space required for any fixture. Exception: This requirement does not apply to bathrooms in newly constructed or altered residential housing facilities containing single-family and/or multifamily dwelling units when the required maneuvering space complying with 4.2.3 is provided beyond the arc of the door swing within the room (See Illus.16).

4.24 Sinks.

ADAAG 4.24	General (lavatories vs. sinks)	**(a) What is the difference between a "lavatory" and a "sink"? (b) Can a lavatory be used to compensate for a sink that is 8-1/2 inches deep that has been described as a utility sink?** [AAC 96-20; Rul: 09/96] *(a) A lavatory is defined as a wash basin, primarily used for personal hygiene. A sink is defined as a basin used for utilitarian purposes. (b) No. The usage of a lavatory and a sink are very different. These two plumbing fixtures are not interchangeable. This is supported by the Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC) specifying lavatory shall not compensate for a sink.*
ADAAG 4.24.5	Clear Floor Space	**Can a specialty sink, required to be deeper than 6-1/2 inches, have parallel approach only?** [AAC 95-30; Rul: 07/95] *Yes. Forward approach to a specialty sink shall not be required only if the depth of 6-1/2 inches is exceeded due to life safety, fire safety, or sanitation code requirements. An accessible sink shall be provided in the immediate area that complies with 4.24.*

4.26 Handrails, Grab Bars, and Tub and Shower Seats.

ADAAG 4.26.2	Size and Spacing of Grab Bars and Handrails	**Is the use of a handrail with 1-5/8 inch o/d acceptable as providing equal access, given that there are not existing handrails, which are currently, manufactured at 1-1/2 inch o/d?** [AAC 92-16; Rul: 08/11/92 re: UFAS 4.26] [AAC 93-31.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *The acceptable diameter for handrails and grab bars shall be a nominal 1-inch to 1-1/4 inch pipes. Nominal pipes of 1-1/2 inches are not acceptable for handrail usage.*
ADAAG 4.26.2	Size and Spacing of Grab Bars and Handrails	**Is it acceptable to use a nominal 1-1/2 inch pipe for handrails?** [AAC 98-10; Rul: 03/98] *No. Handrail or grab bar outside diameters shall be allowed to range between 1.250 inches to 1.660 inches when using standard weight pipes. Acceptable nominal sizes of standard pipe are 1 inch and 1-1/4 inches. Nominal 1-1/2 inch standard pipes are not acceptable.*
ADAAG 4.26.2	Size and Spacing of Grab Bars and Handrails	**A correctional facility holding cell is designed with a skewed wall to eliminate blind corners. When a water closet is located in the corner with the 45° skewed back wall, is the rear grab bar required to be mounted 1-1/2 inch away from the adjacent skewed wall?** [AAC 96-16; Rul: 08/96] *No. The rear grab bar shall be mounted perpendicular to the side grab bar mounted on the side wall. When the rear wall and side wall are not perpendicular to each other, the grab bar may be attached to one wall at one end and floor mounted at the other end. The 1-1/2 inch requirement for the space between the wall and the grab bar shall apply where the rear and side walls are perpendicular to each other (See Illus. 17).*

4.27 Controls And Operating Mechanisms.

ADAAG 4.27.3 4.27.4	Height Operation Washers	**Can a top-loading washer be used in lieu of a front-loading washer for projects subject to HRS 103-50?** [AAC 92-40; Rul: 12/31/92 re: UFAS 4.34.7] [AAC 93-45.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *Front-loading washers and dryers shall be provided in projects subject to HRS 103-50. Two percent of all washers and dryers with a minimum of one washer and one dryer shall be accessible.*
ADAAG 4.27.4	Operation Air Conditioning Controls	**Are air conditioning controls, i.e., temperature and humidity controls, required to be modified to be accessible?** [AAC 95-15; Rul Eff: 07/95] *No. These guidelines do not require the modification of non-accessible manufactured controls and operating mechanisms if such modifications will void any manufacturers' warranties. If accessible manufactured mechanisms are not commonly available, then mechanisms not in compliance with 4.27.4 may be installed temporarily and shall be replaced as soon as mechanisms complying with 4.27.4 are commonly available.*
ADAAG 4.27.4	Controls and Operating Mechanisms	**Are double action (push then pull) fire alarm systems manual pull stations considered accessible?** [AAC 95-16; Rul Eff: 07/95] *Yes. Double action fire alarm manual pull stations, approved by the Fire Department and in compliance with 4.27 are accessible.*
ADAAG 4.27.4	Controls and Operating Mechanisms	**Can the Committee provide guidance/examples of accessible faucet handle configurations?** [AAC 95-14; Rul Eff: 07/95] *ADAAG 4.19.5 and 4.27.4. Establishes the usability and operations of control mechanisms. (See Illus. 18).*

4.28 Alarms.

ADAAG 4.28.1	General	**Are visual alarms required on the exterior ground floor lanais, i.e., exterior lanais at grade level, of buildings?** [AAC 96-05; Rul: 03/96] *No. Visual alarm signal appliances are not required along open exterior ground floor lanais. When applicable State or local building, life safety, or fire protection regulations require audible emergency alarm systems along open exterior lanais, they shall include both audible and visual alarms that comply with 4.28.*
ADAAG 4.28.3	Visual Alarms	**(1) Are visual alarms required in vestibule? (2) Are vestibules a part of corridors, common use areas, and are they required to have visual alarms?** [AAC 99-07; Rul: 06/99] *(1) The determination needs to be made as to whether the vestibule is a transitional space, an anteroom, a foyer, or if it is a space where persons can sit and chat. (2) Because sizes and shapes vary, and other issues are non-definable, such as NFPA requirements, and safety issues, the requirement for visual alarms in vestibules shall be treated on a case-by-case basis.*

ADAAG 4.28.3	Visual Alarms	**(1) Are visual alarms in employee storage rooms addressed under Title I or Title II? (b) Are visual alarms required in classroom storage rooms that are used by students?** [AAC 95-21; Rul: 08/95] *(1) An employee's storage room is classified as a common use area and is addressed under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act and shall comply with the ADAAG. (2) Yes, employee and classroom storage rooms required to be accessible by 4.1, with maneuvering space, shall comply with 4.28. Non-occupiable storage closets are not required to have visual alarms. Signal intensity and appliance location to alert a person in a very small storage room may be designed, using photometric calculation, to achieve substantially equivalent or greater accessibility complying with the performance of 4.28.*

4.30 Signage.

ADAAG 4.30.3	Character Height Overhead Signage	**Can overhead signs at an airport have a character height of 2 inches minimum?** [AAC 98-19; Rul: 06/98] *Overhead signs, which are suspended or projected above the finish floor, must comply with ADAAG 4.4.2. The minimal character height for such signs must be 3 inches.*
ADAAG 4.30.4	Raised and Brailled Characters and Pictorial Symbol Signs	**Clarification regarding pictogram's border requirements and how they apply to dual symbol pictograms.** [AAC 95-17; Rul: 07/95] *Multiple pictogram signage shall have a border 6 inches minimum height with the equivalent raised text description and accompanying Grade 2 Braille placed outside and directly below the pictogram's border. Proportions of multiple pictograms to border should be similar to proportions of the International Symbol of Accessibility as shown in ADAAG Figure 43(a) (See Illus. 19).*
ADAAG 4.30.4	Raised and Brailled Characters and Pictorial Symbol Signs	**Is the pictogram height of 6 inches for the total sign including borders?** [AAC 95-36; Rul: 08/95] *Yes. Signage using a pictogram shall have a border height of 6 inches minimum. Proportions of pictograms to border should be similar to proportions of the International Symbol of Accessibility as shown in ADAAG Figure 43(a).*
ADAAG 4.30.5	Finish and Contrast	**Is there one standard for light reflectance value of various colors?** [AAC 94-16; Rul: 11/30/94] *No. Due to the large variations in hues, chroma, etc., of colors, no one standard could be established that would incorporate all the variations. The light reflectance values (RV) of colors shall be obtained from the respective manufacturer of the product.*
ADAAG 4.30.6	Mounting Location and Height	**For pictogram signs with its equivalent verbiage/Braille, does the 60-inch mounting height requirement apply to the entire sign or only to the permanent portion of the sign?** [AAC 99-06; Rul: 05/99] *The mounting height shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) above the finish floor to the centerline of its equivalent verbiage/Braille permanent room and space designation.*

ADAAG 4.30.7	Symbols of Accessibility	**Are there guidelines for sizing the International Symbol of Accessibility?** [AAC 93-09; Rul: 02/03/93 re: UFAS 4.30.5, 4.1.1(7)] [AAC 93-61.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *The minimum dimension of the International Symbol of Accessibility shall be 6 x 6 inches.*

4.32 Fixed or Built in Seating and Tables.

ADAAG 4.32.1	General	**Is or can or when can "modular furniture" be considered "fixed or built-in" seating, tables, or work surfaces? If the modular furniture is on an architectural plane is it "built-in" and subject to UFAS 4.32?** [AAC 92-26; Rul: 10/14/92 re: UFAS 4.32] [AAC 93-37.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *Partitions which are configured to define an accessible route, including aisles, corridors, and doorways are required to be accessible. Furniture such as desks, chairs, bookcases, and computer stations, which are configured to define an individual workspace are not required to be accessible.*

4.35 Dressing Rooms and Fitting Rooms.

ADAAG 4.35.4	Bench	**Are the required 24 foot x 48 foot benches fixed to the wall in dressing rooms of public accommodations, such as department stores, required in dressing or shower rooms where there are lockers provided?** [AAC 99-04; Rul: 03/99] *Although the guideline's intent of benches fixed to a wall is to provide back support for "the action of dressing," the number of variations precludes the feasibility of a ruling. Questionable spaces shall be handled on a case-by-case basis, requiring the submission of alternate designs providing equivalent facilitation or an application for a variance.*

7. BUSINESS AND MERCANTILE.

ADAAG 7.2	Sales and Service Counters, Teller Windows, Information Counters	**Does this section apply to reception counters commonly found in office lobbies** [AAC 92-47; Rul: 02/03/93 re: UFAS 7.2] [AAC 93-52.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *An accessible reception counter shall be provided (with a maximum height of between 28 and 34 inches) when a reception counter exceeding 36 inches is available to the general public.*

8. LIBRARIES.

ADAAG 8.5	Stacks	**Can a library book stack aisle width be an issue of maneuverability (4.2.3) and not an issue of accessibility route turnaround (8.5 and 4.3.3)?** [AAC 96-25; Rul: 11/96] *Both requirements are important in establishing accessible routes between library stacks. Where library stacks are situated without allowing turning spaces, the requirement for turning around an obstruction shall comply with 4.3.3. Where library stack arrangement allow turning spaces that comply with 4.2.3, this is considered in compliance with the intent of 8.5 in providing accessible aisles (See Illus. 20).*

9. ACCESSIBLE TRANSIENT LODGING.

ADAAG 9.2.2(7)	Minimum Requirements Kitchenettes	**(a) Are there guidelines that apply to kitchenettes in buildings or facilities other than transient lodging? (b) Would the sink and counter of a kitchenette require knee clearances for frontal approach or would providing only clear floor space for a side approach be acceptable?** [AAC 94-22; Rul: 01/19/95, Reissued: 03/24/95] *(a) Yes. Where kitchenettes are provided as an accessory to an office area, lounge, or similar rooms, in buildings or facilities other than transient lodging, they shall comply with ADAAG 9.2.2(7). (b) Side approach to kitchenette's sink and counters is acceptable. Installation of adaptable base cabinets, with the knee clearances to allow front in usage, is highly recommended.*

10. TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

ADAAG 10.0	Circulation Path	**Design specification concerns addressing transportation facilities.** **1) Is the distance traveled by a person with a disability required to be equal or less than the distance traveled by the general public? Is there a quantifiable measurement to determine if two routes are equivalent?** **2) Is it permissible to design a separate, shorter route for a person with a disability?** [AAC 92-43; Rul: 04/09/93 re: UFAS 3.1(1), 4.1(1) & 4.1(2)] [AAC 93-48.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *1) Due to the different site constraints and the inherent complexity of transportation facilities, this type of request should be handled through the AAC variance procedure.* *2) No, since this concept reverts to a "separate but equal" approach to site design, which is not the intent of the ADAAG. The accessible route should coincide with the route for the general public, so as to mainstream passengers and allow travel parties to stay together.*
ADAAG 10.0	Tactile Warnings	**1) Do these specifications for 5 products meet the requirements for tactile warnings?** **2) Is the requirement for "center-to-center" spacing of nominal 2.35 inches also required in overlapping grids?** **3) Please provide a definition of "nominal."** **4) Is the 24-inch wide strip of tactile warning included in or in addition to a 36-inch wide accessible route?** [AAC 92-42; Rul: 01/26/93 re: UFAS 4.29] [AAC 93-47.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] [See also AAC 92-23] *1) The AAC will not review or accept products, as the manufacture or specifications of said products could change at any time.* *2) Yes.* *3) The AAC will not provide a definition--basically, it covers acceptable construction tolerances.* *4) The 24- inch tactile warning strip is included in the 36-inch emergency egress route.*

ADAAG 10.0	Elevator Glazing	**1) To what degree are the elevators required to have glazed or transparent panels?** **2) Does the above specification require a typical "observation elevator" which has one or more walls of both elevator cab and shaft made of glazing or transparent panels from floor to ceiling?** **3) On what part of the elevator shall glazed or transparent panels be placed to allow an unobstructed view of both into and out of the car?** **4) Can a monitored security camera serve in lieu of glazing or transparent panels?** [AAC 92-44; Rul: 06/01/92 re: UFAS 4.10] [AAC 93-49.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *1) The purpose of glazed or transparent panels in elevator doors is to provide a sight line in and out of the elevator, primarily for security reasons. This can be accomplished through the use of a long, thin rectangular window ideally placed between 42 and 52 inches. Since the 1990 ASME A17.1 code permits the use of "vision panels" (Rule 110.7a) which not to exceed 80 sq.* *2) No, although this type of elevator would meet the specifications.* *3) The hoist way.* *4) No.*
ADAAG 10.3.1(8)	New Construction Platform Edges	**Design specification concerns addressing transportation facilities as indicated in Section 10.3.1(8).** **a) Do sliding glass doors, which open for entry into cars, qualify as "screens"?** **b) Is the tactile warning described required on a platform, which serves as an emergency egress, which parallels the rail between stations, and which has no protection on the rail side?** [AAC 92-23; Rul: 10/14/92 re: UFAS 4.1.6] [AAC 93-34.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *a) Yes.* *b) Yes.*
ADAAG 10.3.1(16)	New Construction Escalators	**Design specification concerns addressing transportation facilities as indicated in Section 10.3.1(16).** **a) Do the escalator requirements also apply to above grade stations?** **b) Do the escalator requirements apply to escalators inside terminal buildings or concourses before arriving at the station?** **c) Do escalator requirements contained in Section 10.3.1(19), New Construction apply to bus terminals?** **d) Do the vertical and horizontal tolerances specified in Section 10.3.1(19), New Construction, apply to an emergency egress platform between rail stations?** [AAC 92-23; Rul: 10/14/92 re: UFAS 4.1.6] [AAC 93-34.552; Rul Eff: 01/01/94] *a) Yes.* *b) Yes.* *c) Yes.* *d) Yes.*